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DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

27th June.—The Royal Air Force's latest type of bombers carried out a very heavy raid on Kiel, Cologne, and Dusseldorf. One enemy fighter was shot down.

A German supply ship was bombed by a Blenheim in the Channel.

28th June.—The Royal Air Force carried out successful raids on military objectives in occupied France. They launched a powerful attack on Bremen. German fighters were destroyed or damaged in the air and on the ground.

30th June.—The Royal Air Force carried out a daylight attack on Hamburg, Bremen, and Kiel. Heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy.

1st July.—Heavy daylight raids were made by the Royal Air Force on the Kiel naval base as well as night attacks on Duisberg, Dusseldorf and Cologne.

2nd July.—The Royal Air Force made extensive sweeps over Germany and German occupied territory. Bombs were seen to straddle a German battleship at Brest; the seaplane base of Borkum was also attacked.

3rd July.—Eighteen enemy planes were destroyed by the Royal Air Force for the loss of 10 of their own in offensive sweeps over France. Bremen and Cologne were bombed and an enemy supply ship torpedoed in the English channel.

AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

27th June.—Two 20,000-ton Italian merchantmen were hit by torpedoes when the Fleet Air Arm attacked an Italian convoy off the South Coast of Italy.

28th June.—The British continued to advance north-west of Jimma in Abyssinia.

Alexandria was raided by enemy aircraft.

29th June.—In Abyssinia, the Italians evacuated Ghimbi. General Bartello surrendered to the British.

It was revealed that the enemy had lost 1,434 planes in the Middle East since the beginning of the war. The British losses during the period amounted to only 250.

The Royal Air Force made heavy raids on Benghazi and Tripoli.

1st July.—In addition to a General and a Brigadier, 245 Italian officers, 1,941 Italian other ranks and 841 Askaris surrendered to the British following the occupation of Ghimbi.

The Royal Air Force bombed Tripoli harbour, severely damaging enemy ships and shooting down seven enemy planes.

It was announced that Captain Oliver Lyttleton, former President of the Board of Trade, had been appointed Minister of State to represent the War Cabinet in the Middle East.

General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, was appointed to succeed General Sir Archibald Wavell as Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East. General Wavell took Sir Claude's place in India.

2nd July.—British troops captured 375 prisoners, including one General, in the Badella area in Tobruk.

3rd July.—The Italian Commander and his garrison at Debra Tabor were forced to surrender.

AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

27th June.—President Roosevelt said at a Press Conference that arms would be sent to Eire only on receiving an assurance that she would defend herself against the Germans, if attacked.

28th June.—The United States Administration was reported to have decided to ask Congress for a formal declaration of national emergency.

30th June.—It was announced that 900,000 men were to be drafted into the United States Army this year.

Nearly thirty persons were arrested by G-men in the biggest single round-up of spy suspects in the United States; 22 of them were born in Germany.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, ex-President of the United States, in a broadcast, advocated the fullest possible aid to Britain.

President Roosevelt signed the 70,000 million dollars Army Appropriation Bill.

Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, addressing a conference of State Governors, said "The time to use our Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand. Now is the time to strike."

2nd July.—Several German suspects were rounded up in Argentina.

3rd July.—The United States supported Uruguay's proposal to back up any American country involved in a state of war with nations of other continents in defence of its own rights.

The United States of America undertook to supply over 600,000 bales of cotton to Britain under the Lease and Lend Act.

RUSSIA

27th June.—German armoured forces started a drive towards Minsk, the capital of White Russia. Attacks from the Rumanian frontier were repulsed by the Soviet.

The Rumanian oil fields of Ploesti were set and Hungary declared war on Russia.

German troops were reported to have captured Riga.

The Rumanian oil fields of Ploesti were set ablaze by the Soviet Air Force.

The British military mission in Moscow were introduced by Sir Stafford Cripps, the British Ambassador, to M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

28th June.—Fierce fighting was reported near Minsk, the Russians hitting back effectively.

The Germans were reported to have launched an attack on Russian territory in the Arctic, the port of Murmansk being their objective.

The Moscow Radio stated that 457 German planes had been destroyed.

29th June.—The struggle was swaying to and fro in the battle of the giants. The Russians inflicted heavy losses on German tanks. Not only did they stop the German tank attacks, but they also launched effective counter tank offensives. Fierce fighting still continued near Minsk.

A German communiqué claimed the loss so far of 4,000 Russian planes and 2,000 Russian tanks. It claimed also that German advance forces had gone beyond Minsk and were now on the road to Moscow.

30th June.—The Germans claimed the capture of Lwow and of Libau.

The German offensive from Finland was thrown back by the Russians.

1st July.—The Russians claimed to have stopped the German advance eastwards near Luck and Murmansk despite a withdrawal of Soviet troops to prepared positions.

Russian aircraft inflicted heavy losses on enemy tank and motorised units; Moscow had its first air raid warning.

The Germans claimed an advance in the Pripet marshes and said they had reached River Beresina. They also claimed the capture of Luck.

A Supreme Defence Council was formed in Russia with M. Stalin as President.

2nd July.—The Germans claimed the capture of 100,000 prisoners in the region east of Bialystok. They also claimed that they had taken Windan.

The Russians announced the sinking of seven German U-Boats in the Baltic and Black Seas in the first week of the war.

3rd July.—M. Stalin broadcast to the Russian people on the war situation, expressing confidence in victory.

The Germans claimed that they had crossed River Pruth, and also that advance units were near Smolensk.

The Soviet forces prevented the Germans from crossing River Beresina.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, ETC.

27th June.—The British forces on Syria were closing in on Palmyra, and were also attacking Saidnaya, 15 miles from Damascus, on the main road to Homs, an important strategic centre.

The Soviet Government denied Nazi reports that they (the Russian) had demanded bases in Turkey.

28th June.—The Allied forces in Syria captured Nebrek.

29th June.—Allied forces occupied Saba Biyar, sixty miles south-west of Palmyra. Slow but steady progress was being made towards Beirut.

The Moscow Radio contradicted fantastic German reports of Soviet threats to Iran.

30th June.—The Allies completed the encirclement of Palmyra.

The Royal Air Force made three violent air raids on Beirut, which was holding out despite the Allied demand for peaceful surrender.

2nd July.—Gen. Catroux, the Free French leader in the Middle East, announced that Syria would be independent of France.

3rd July.—The Allies captured Palmyra.

The Turkish Government were reported to have rejected Vichy's request for permission to send arms to Syria *via* Turkey.

SHIPPING

28th June.—The British Navy intercepted the 3,000-ton German steamer *Alsterton*, which was acting as auxiliary to a German raider, and rescued British officers and sailors of the Mercantile Marine, who were being held prisoners therein.

1st July.—British warships captured the French liner Oregon in South Atlantic.

FAR EAST

27th June.—Japanese naval forces evacuated the South China port of Shingchuan.

28th June.—Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived at Kunming *en route* to Chungking.

29th June.—Sixty-three Japanese planes raided Chungking.

30th June.—The British Embassy in Chungking received two direct hits during an air raid. Several persons received injuries.

1st July.—The Japanese claimed to have bombed and destroyed a vital bridge on the Yunnan-Kweichow highway.

Germany and Italy announced recognition of the Japanese—sponsored Nanking Government in China.

2nd July.—Premier Konoye, broadcasting to the Japanese people, said that "Japan should go her own way"; and Mr. Matsuoka, the Foreign Minister, urged vigilance.

The Emperor of Japan presided at an Imperial Conference to decide Japan's foreign policy.

3rd July.—It was rumoured that Japanese ships were being recalled from the Philippine waters.

VICHY

28th June.—General Gamelin's escape from custody was reported by the German Trans-Ocean News Agency but was denied by authoritative circles at Vichy.

30th June.—The Vichy Government broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet. Russian credits in France were blocked by the Vichy Government and Soviet consulates ordered to be closed. The Russian Ambassador left Vichy on Monday with the whole of his staff.

A Soviet spokesman stated that Vichy was simply Berlin's "maid of all work."

1st July.—Thousands of communists were arrested in Paris.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

30th June.—The death occurred at New York of M. Padereweski, famous musician and Polish leader, who was President of the Polish National Council. The Polish Government, meeting in London, expressed the sorrow of the Polish nation at his passing.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

28th June.—Mr. Eden told the Swedish Minister in London that Britain took a very grave view of Sweden's action in allowing German troops to pass through her territory.

29th June.—General Franco expressed strong disapproval of the anti-British riots in Spain, in a long interview he granted to Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Ambassador.

Speaking at Ennis, County Clare, Mr. De Valera gave a warning of Eire's increasing danger. Eire would continue to remain neutral, he said, but would defend herself against any invader.

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 24th June 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over enemy coastal waters in Western Europe.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
June 18, Wednesday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raid on military camp near Boulogne. R.A.F. day bomber attacks on shipping (1,500-ton merchantman damaged off Britanny). R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Bremen** and other ports in N. W. Germany; naval base at **Brest** (battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, cruiser *Prinz Eugen*).	4 day fighters. 4 night bombers.	9 day fighters.
June 19, Thursday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter raids on invasion base at Le Havre (docks, oil stores). R.A.F. day bomber attacks on shipping in English Channel (1 merchantman sunk, 1 damaged). R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Cologne** and **Dusseldorf**.	2 night bombers.	2 day fighters.
June 20, Friday.	R.A.F. day bomber attacks on shipping (1 patrol vessel sunk). R.A.F. night bomber raids on naval base at **Kiel** and other objectives in N. W. Germany; invasion bases at Dunkirk and Boulogne.	1 bomber.	..
June 21, Saturday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raids on aerodromes at St. Omer and Boulogne. R.A.F. night bomber raids on W. Germany, particularly **Cologne** and **Dusseldorf**; invasion bases at Dunkirk and Boulogne. R.A.F. night fighter attacks on aerodromes in N. France.	3 day fighters (1 pilot safe), 1 day bomber, 1 night bomber.	26 day fighters.
June 22, Sunday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raid on marshalling-yard at Hazebrouck. R.A.F. day bomber raids on shipping off French coast (1 merchantman damaged). R.A.F. night bomber raids on naval base at **Wilhelmshaven**; docks at **Bremen**, Emden, Bremerhaven; industrial objectives at Dusseldorf.	2 day fighters (1 pilot safe), 1 day bomber, 3 night bombers.	30 day fighters, 1 night fighter.
June 23, Monday.	R.A.F. bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raid on Bethune (power station, oil refinery) and on railway targets in Pas-de-Calais. R.A.F. night bomber raids on naval base at **Kiel** and Wilhelmshaven; industrial objectives at **Cologne, Dusseldorf** and Hanover; docks at Emden; objectives in occupied territory.	2 day bombers, 3 day fighters (1 pilot safe), 1 night bomber.	20 day fighters.
June 24, Tuesday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raid on power station at Comines. R.A.F. night bomber raids on naval base at **Kiel**; industrial objectives at **Cologne** and **Dusseldorf.**	2 day fighters, 2 night bombers.	9 day fighters.

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TALKING POINTS

THE WEEK

The Russo-German war is proceeding with great intensity and ferocity. Large claims have been made by Germany, while Moscow has denied them. It is obvious that the original plan of the Nazis have had to be modified considerably owing to the stiff resistance of Russia. A Defence Council has been formed for the Soviet with M. Stalin as President and M. Molotov as Vice-President. It is stated that the entire power of the Government has been vested in this Council. M. Stalin broadcast a message to his countrymen of exceptional power which was as firm and frank as those of Mr. Churchill.

Important Cabinet changes have been made in Great Britain. Lord Beaverbrook has been made Minister of Supply for securing an increase of production in tanks, guns and ammunition. Captain Oliver Lyttleton who has been appointed Minister of State, will represent the War Cabinet in the Middle East and will be in charge of political, diplomatic and administrative work in this region. He will deal with publicity, administration of occupied territories and relations with the Free French and the Emperor of Abyssinia. General Auchenleck, Commander-in-Chief in India and General Sir Archibald Wavell will exchange places. The latter has had to face the brunt of the work in the Middle East and it is announced that these changes have been necessitated by the progress of the war.

In Abyssinia Ghimbi has been evacuated and a General and a Brigadier with 245 Italian officers, 1,941 Italian other ranks and 841 Askaris have been captured. Enemy troops at Debra Taber have also surrendered, only Gondar remaining in Italian hands.

Vichy has broken off its relations with Moscow, a proceeding which is bound to have repercussions in France which has a large party favourable to Russia. The news that General Gamelin, former Commander-in-Chief of French Forces, has escaped from prison has not been confirmed.

China has severed diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers, following the recognition of the Japanese-sponsored Government at Nanking by Germany and Italy. Hungary, Bulgaria and Spain has also recognized the Nanking Government. Palmyra in Syria has fallen to British hands. This place is important as being on the oil pipe-line in Central Syria.

It is stated that the United States would soon send army and navy forces to Iceland.

JAPAN

The official statement which has been made in Japan about that country's reactions to the Russo-German war is very vague. Prince Konoye, the Prime Minister, said on Wednesday that Japan should go her own way and she "should not assume such a base mental attitude as to do one thing because some other countries are doing another." But Japanese anxiety has been patent in numerous ministerial discussions, the visit of Prince Konoye to the Emperor and the press conferences at which evasive answers have been given. The tone of Japanese broadcasts, it would appear, has been far from pro-German. There has been a report in New York which has to some extent been confirmed by a prominent Japanese spokesman in London, that Japan is increasingly apprehensive about Hitler's latest motives and that there may be a rapprochement with the Allied *bloc*! This disillusionment with Hitler may or may not be a fact, but since the beginning of the war Japan has through her newspapers stated that she is "unswervingly devoted to the cause of establishing peace in the world and her determination to proceed with the construction of a New Order in East Asia." There is fear that the United States of America and Great Britain may use Russian possessions as military bases and therefore a crisis in Japan's defence may occur. Such an apprehension would rather place a check on Japan's predatory tendencies and compel her to go slow in her southern drive rather than try conclusions with Russia by joining with Germany.

In September last, Japan signed the Axis Pact which stated that all the three Powers would go to war if one of the three contracting parties should be attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European war or the Sino-Japanese conflict. On April 13, Japan signed her own pact with Russia : "In case either . . . becomes the object of

military action by one or more third parties, the other party shall observe neutrality throughout the entire period of such conflict." Which will Japan choose? It is safe to say that Japan will not be too eager to make a definite stand but would wait for further developments. That is what Mr. Matsuoka, Foreign Minister, stated on Wednesday last. "Japan intends to watch closely developments in the world situation," he said. "I feel that a really grave state of emergency is developing before our eyes throughout the world and particularly in East Asia with direct concern to our country." But what inference can be drawn from this statement about Japan's apprehensions as to Germany's intentions in Asia is set off by the action now taken by the Axis Powers in recognizing the puppet Government in Nanking, an action which, Japan might think, should be reciprocated by a pro-German gesture.

What is the position in regard to the Netherlands East Indies. The breaking off of the negotiations between the two countries has given rise to much speculation. Some people see the hand of the German Embassy in the abrupt conclusion of the talks. It may also be the case that the extremist elements in Japan have compelled the Japanese Government to put a stop to the discussions. The Russo-German war has introduced a complication and the stabler elements in Japan perhaps realize that Great Britain would ally with Holland if the Dutch East Indies becomes the object of attack. Japan wants all eastern countries to join the "-Co-prosperity sphere" because Japan arrogates to itself the position of leader, but this attitude ignores the fact that close economic relations will necessarily depend upon mutual interests being served and the absence of any element of domination. The Government of the Dutch East Indies have made it absolutely clear that they would enter into no pact which would increase the supplies to Germany. The position is by no means clear and Japan perhaps considers that wisdom lies in silence. It is, however, interesting to note that a rightist newspaper, commenting upon the ambitions of Germany, asks why Italy and Germany should not "recognise Japan's influence over India, Australia, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Soviet territory east of the Urals." That shows that Japan is alarmed at Germany's reported ambitions in Asiatic Russia.

DANGER TO THE EAST

There is a sense of reality in India in regard to the German invasion of Russia. People know what the ideologies of these two dictator-countries are and also realise that there is no regime in the world so notorious for crime, terror and complete disregard of all religious and human feelings as that of National Socialism. So far as the Middle East is concerned Russia has remained within her well-defined borders and these countries well know that German domination would necessarily lead to merciless and wholesale exploitation. The story goes round that the German army is invincible, but it should be remembered that the invasion of Russia has taken place only after Germany realised that the defeat of Great Britain is impossible and after serious checks in the Middle Eastern area. If Russia should unfortunately not be successful against Germany—and this is by no means sure—the Nazis would have sustained very heavy losses in men and material and at the end of it their resources would be gravely strained. There would be no immediate improvement in the oil or supply situation until repairs to installations had been made and a vast scheme of development put into practice. This halt for reorganization would give Great Britain valuable time to prepare herself for offensive and defensive by completion of her armament programme and that of the United States of America. After a time, if Russia succumbs, Germany would go further east or straight south. This would mean a considerable strain on her resources and weaken her organization and the overthrow of Britain, the Nazi dream, would still further recede.

AMERICA

Col. Knox, the Secretary of the Navy, United States of America, has made another striking speech. "The time to use our Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace is at hand; now is the time to strike." This was the burden of his song. He emphasised that the opportunity of the conflict between Germany and Russia was a God-given chance to determine the outcome of this struggle. "America must wake up, not alone to its dangers—and the dangers are real and fearsome—but to the realities of the sacrifice demanded. We must, if need be, match with American tears, American toil, American sweat, American blood, the toil, tears, sweat and blood which Britain has gallantly spent to hold in check the devastating spread of Nazi power throughout the civilized world." The facts which he gave about the British shipping losses should make Great Britain, the Dominions and the United States of America strain every nerve to satisfy the increasing demand for more ships, machines, guns, ammunition and planes. Commenting on these losses he said: "There is only one end," he said, "to this—victory for Hitler which will give him ultimate domination over the world. That is why it has become increasingly necessary to use the American Navy to clear the Atlantic of the German menace." This utterance is taken to be a prelude to certain definite forward steps contemplated by President Roosevelt.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN SYRIA

The Allied High Command are evidently determined to implement Mr. Churchill's undertaking given in the House of Commons that they would go ahead with the

occupation of Syria and that only military considerations would weigh with them. The occupation of Damascus saw the launching of a speedy drive towards Homs, the key-town in the north, and first Saidnaya and then Nebrek were occupied. Nebrek is 35 miles north-east of Damascus and is nearly half-way to Homs. Vichy forces continue to resist in the coastal sector bu the Allies are advancing surely though somewhat slowly. A foretaste of what is in store for Beirut, if it is resolved to force bloodshed, was given this week when the Royal Air Force made two extremely violent raids on the town. Meanwhile the British forces have encircled and captured Palmyra, an important town on the oil pipe-line.

That the inhabitants of Syria desire the withdrawal of Vichy forces is revealed by reports of frequent riots in Beirut. The British, for their part, have made known their desire to grant to Syria an independent status similar to that of Egypt.

The Syrian Government have published a letter from General Catroux, the leader of the Free French forces in Syria, addressed to the Syrian Prime Minister, which confirms the results reached during discussions on the different aspects of Syrian independence. According to a war correspondent in Syria at the Free French headquarters, the outstanding points in General Catroux's letter are that a treaty will be signed on the basis of equality, guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of Syria and defining the basis and conditions of Franco-Syrian collaboration. General Catroux's letter undertakes that the Syrian people will have freedom to frame a constitution according to their own desires and to that end, call the men they think best to manage their national interests and meet the nation's desires. Free France is naturally anxious to hasten the attainment of this end as soon as the whole of the French territories actually in the Levant have been delivered from the Mandate regime by the Allied occupation of the whole of the country. General Catroux asks that he be permitted to govern, for the time being, with the same authority and rights which were possessed by "your Government on June 20, 1941". Such permission would end as soon as the whole of Syria has been occupied by the Allies. It will be recalled that in announcing the Allied enry ino Syria three weeks ago, the British Government said: "At the same time a declaration has been issued by General Catroux, on behalf of General de Gaulle, guaranteeing the liberty and independence of Syria and the Lebanon and undertaking to negotiate a treaty to ensure these objects. His Majesty's Government support and associate themselves with this promise of independence."

And the British Government have now announced that Captain Oliver Lyttelton, former President of the Board of Trade, will be Minister of State, representing the War Cabinet in the Middle East. It is stated that Captain Lyttleton, who is expected to take up his headquarters in Cairo, will relieve the Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East of political, diplomatic and administrative work. He will co-ordinate diplomatic and political activities and deal with such problems as publicity, the administration of occupied territories and relations with the Free French authorities and the Emperor of Abyssinia. Hitherto all these duties had fallen on the shoulders of General Sir Archibald Wavell and the strain has been so great that he has agreed to change places with General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief in India, who will now go to the Middle East as Commander-in-Chief.

MORE ITALIANS SURRENDER

Apparently there are still a few Italian Generals in Abyssinia and they are following the fashion set by their late Commander-in-Chief of surrendering to the British and Empire forces. The latest is General Bartello, former leader of Italian troops in Somaliland, who has surrendered to the British forces that have captured Ghimbi. With him as prisoners are another Italian General, an Italian Brigadier, 245 Italian officers, 1,941 Italian other ranks and 841 Askaris. The Italian Commander at Debra Tabor has been forced to surrender with his troops. Debra Tabor lies among mountain-ranges about 40 miles east of Lake Tana and 70 miles south-eat of Gondar. Only Gondar and some of the surrounding territory remains in Italian hands. The British are now masters of Askaris. The British are now masters of practically the whole of Abyssinia and to General Wavell and General Cunningham goes the credit of wresting Mussolini's ill-gotten empire from him.

There have been no developments in Libya but the Royal Air Force continues to keep stern vigil. This week has seen terrific raids on Benghazi and Tripoli, where enemy ships have been blown up and enemy planes destroyed in combat. Reuter's military commentator says that there are indications that we should be in a position soon to take advantage of Germany's preoccupation with Russia and assume the offensive on our part in Cyrenaica.

THE WAR IN RUSSIA

PLANES AND TANKS N FIERCE BATTLES

Two armies, trained in almost identical methods of modern warfare, are at grips in Russia in a confused melee of planes, tanks, guns and men. It was only to be expected that there would be wide divergencies in the official communiques published by both sides, describing operations on a front of over 1,500 miles. What is clear is that Soviet Russia is contesting every inch of the ground with the invader; and a Berlin message reports that German military circles view the situation "with calm and without exaggerated optimism."

The German armies in the Russian campaign have four objectives—Leningrad, with the naval base of Kronstadt in the north; Moscow, the capital and nerve-centre of Russia; Kiev, chief city of the Ukraine with its tempting wheat-fields; and Odessa on the Black Sea, whence it would be easy to take Batum, the terminal of the oil pipe-line from Baku. Though Rumanian and Hungarian armies have been forced to fight alongside the Germans in the south, the latter have met with stubborn resistance in their drive towards Kiev or Odessa. This is as it should be, considering that the tanks which the Germans are hurling into the battle with characterstic recklessness and disregard of human life cannot manoeuvre so freely across the Carpathian Mountains and their rugged spurs or cross large rivers like the Pruth, the southern Bug and the Dniester. It is likely also that the main weight of the Russian forces is in the south in order to bar the way to Hitler's main objectives—wheat and oil.

HITLER'S QUEST FOR OIL

The Nazi advance was held for a long time from Lwow (Lemberg) southwards for about 500 miles to the Black Sea, in spite of the early capture of Brest-Litovsk and the recent one of Grodny. But at last they crossed the Pruth from Northern Moldavia and are advancing towards the Dniester. And what is more the Soviet has struck its own blows in the oil war. Not only have Soviet planes bombed Bucharest, which the Rumanian Government have been forced to leave, they have set the oil refineries at Ploesti on fire and bombed the Rumanian port of Constanza on the Black Sea where the barges loaded with oil for Germany are said to be ablaze. The *Manchester Guardian* writes that after the conquest of the Balkans there is no longer any oil shortage sufficient to hamper the German campaign in Britain. With the opening of the easy route through the Black Sea to Trieste, the Germans could obtain three million tons and their stocks of synthetic output and supplies from other countries would have yielded a total of 11 million tons. No doubt, the Germans covet the Caucasus oilfields, which yield 30 millions a year, but they could not hope to capture the oilfields and refineries intact and would take a year to repair the destroyed refineries. However if the Caucasian oilfields are useless in the short run, the Rumanian oilfields, with their refineries intact, are vital to Germany. The Russians have been bombing Bucharest and Ploesti, where the refineries are. If these plants are destroyed, the Germans will have lost as much as they can possibly hope to gain from their campaign against Russia.

The weak spot in the Russian line is apparently in the north where the ground is more favourable to the Germans and freer of obstacles. Leningrad is threatened; for Kaunas, the Lithuanian capital, has been taken by the Germans, as also Riga. The German armies, moving north to the Arctic coast, are being supported by the Finnish troops who have taken up arms against Russia. And Sweden has agreed to the passage of German troops from Norway to Finland. Soviet planes have raided Helsinki, the Finnish capital, in retaliation for enemy raids on Leningrad. And Russia will sternly resist all attempts to capture Leningrad; for, with its fall, the Russian Baltic Fleet will have to capitulate.

GERMAN THRUST TO MINSK

The German armies which have captured the ancient Lithuanian capital of Vilna are striking forward towards Minsk, Smolensk and Moscow. They have advanced hundreds of miles; but the Nazi progress seems to have been merely a bold thrust forward of one of their armoured columns and it does not seem to have disorganized the Russian front. On the contrary, the Nazis seem to have been heavily counter-attacked and punished; and the Russian communique reports that fierce fighting is in progress with enemy infantry units attempting to link up with advanced tank columns and that the Russian forces have so far held up the enemy's basic forces inflicting heavy losses on them.

Another larger and heavier thrust towards Moscow, aiming at more decisive results, will almost certainly be made by the Germans—probably by powerful blows delivered by reserves with lightning rapidity against the Russian flanks. This is the real significance of the battle in the Minsk sector, where thousands of tanks are taking part, and of the intensive fighting in the Lwow district.

NAZIS' FANTASTIC CLAIMS

The Russian troops have so far fought well but their bombing of towns behind the German lines does not seem to have been on a scale heavy enough to produce big results. Bombing to be effective on land targets must be heavy and sustained. There is, however, no reason to take at its face value the official German communique which, after being put off repeatedly, was issued a week after the

commencement of the operations. That communique claimed the destruction of over 4,000 Russian planes for the loss of 150 German; and of 2,233 Russian tanks. It also announced the capture of 40,000 prisoners. The communique added: "Surface and submarine forces of the German Navy carried out a number of operations against the Soviet Navy. In the East Baltic, a Soviet destroyer was sunk by a mine and the cruiser Maxim Gorky was severly damaged. A German submarine destroyed two Soviet submarines. German motor torpedo boats sank two destroyers, a torpedo boat and a submarine. The attempt of two Soviet destroyers to attack Constanza was frustrated by coastal batteries. After a short bombardment, one of them exploded and the other made off at top-speed. For a corrective, we must read the Soviet communiques which say that, in addition to naval losses in the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic and Black Seas, the Germans have lost hundreds of planes and thousands of tanks.

M. Stalin, Russian Prime Minister, who broadcast to his people, was in the circumstances justified in taking an optimistic view of the war situation. He admitted that despite the heroic resistance of the Russian Army and the destruction of the enemy's best forces, the latter continued to push forward, but he predicted that Hitler's Army would be beaten. M. Stalin stated that the enemy had occupied Lithuania, the greater part of Latvia, the western part of White Russia and part of Western Ukraine. M. Stalin declared that Hitler's army will be beaten like Napoleon's. He said that the question before the Soviet was whether it was to be enslaved by Fascists and everything must be subordinate to the interests of the front and the task of crushing the enemy. "We must produce more guns, rifles, machine-guns, shells and mobilise all means of transport. This is a Fatherland war, also a war for the liberation of all peoples enslaved by Germany." In this war of liberation, we shall not be alone," said M. Stalin. "In this great war, we shall have faithful allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people themselves, oppressed by Hitler's satraps. Our war for the freedom of our Fatherland is merged into the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independent freedom. It is a United Front of the peoples who stand for freedom against the threat of enslavement by Hitler's Fascist armies. This is the meaning of the historic *speech of* the British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, about aid to the Soviet Union and of the declaration of the Government of the United States concerning their readiness to give assistance to our country." "Comrades, our forces are united. The arrogant enemy will soon have to realise this," declared M. Stalin. "The Red Army represents workers, collective farmers and the intelligentsia, rising to fight the invader. Let us rise in millions of our working people. The workers of Moscow and Leningrad have already begun energetically to create a national army to support the Red Army. Every nation which is threatened with invasion must create such a national army and must raise all workers in order that they should defend with their bodies their freedom, their honour and their country in the national war against German Fascism." Announcing the creation of the State Committee of Defence, M. Stalin said that the entire power of the State had been concentrated in its hands. "It has already begun to function," he concluded, "and appeals to the whole people to organise itself round the party of Lenin and Stalin and round the Soviet Government in order to support with self-denial the Red Army and Navy and in order to annihilate the enemy for our victory."

WAR IN THE AIR—*(Continued from Page 4)*

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 24th June 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in Western European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
June 18	Nil.	....
June 19	Nil.	1 night bomber.
June 20	Nil.	....
June 21	(1 day bomber down in Spain).	2 day bombers. 4 night bombers.
June 22	Nil.	....
June 23	Nil.	1 night bomber.
June 24	Nil.	1 day bomber. 4 night bombers.

OUTSTANDING SAYINGS OF 1940

THE NAVY IS HERE

You remember that? After many weeks' wanderings in the prison ship *Altmark* the merchant sailors, locked between decks, heard the British blujackets board the German ship in Josing Fjord on a day in February.

It had been a quiet winter on the Western Front on land: but not so quiet at sea. It was in April that Captain Warburton Lee off the Norwegian coast with his destroyer *Flotilla*, decided to attack an uncertain number of ships in Narvik Fjord. The decision had been left to him. "Going into action," he replied. And when he fell on the bridge of the *Hardy* mortally wounded, this was the order he gave his ships:

"CONTINUE TO ATTACK THE ENEMY"

You remember the story of that battle.

The land fighting in the West began on May 10 with savage violence. In five days Holland surrendered. The temper of the war had changed.

"*What bombs I've left I'am going to drop on the Germans at Waalhaven: Goodbye; boys, you won't see me again*'."

That was one of the Dutch pilots in those first few days; one individual saying to his friends what he thought about it.

And here is another voice speaking to all men and women of his race: '*I have nothing to offer but blodo toil, tears and sweat.*"

It was on May 13, that Mr. Churchill made his first speech to the House of Commons as Prime Minister.

The battle developed with appalling swiftness.

'INCREDIBLE MISTAKES'

That was M. Reynaud on May 21, telling the French Chamber the truth. Arras and Amiens had fallen; the army was falling back before a new concept of war; King Leopold capitulated on May 28.

In this terrible panorama of defeat, there flashed unendingly the aircraft of the Royal Air Force, before whom the exploits of the Crusaders and the Knights of the Round Table '*fell back into a past not only distant but prosaic*'—Mr. Churchill again.

One word ends this chapter. It is '*Dunkirk.*'

"*We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills, we shall never surrender and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island, or a large part of it was subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the Seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle . . .*"

That is how the next chapter began.

'THIS WAS THEIR FINEST HOUR'

All the winter before, the Royal Air Force had been visiting Germany, but without bombs. Now bombing began. In March we had given Sylt a hard blow for the attack at Scapa. In July the air battle over these coasts began, slowly increasing in fury to the mass attacks of September, which our pilots and gunners destroyed with unequalled audacity.

'*Never, in the field of human conflict, was so much owed by so many to so few.*'

And the many acknowledged their debt; mostly silent, few in words as memorable as the Prime Minister's. But here and there the phrases were the mirror to his resolution. Not long ago, a bomb fell into a gas holder. It didn't explode. Two men went up to patch the hole, twenty-one inches across. The man who told the story finished it with these words:

'*I went off duty. But Dick went on top of the gas holder, like he always does, and stayed.*"

Or do you remember the little boy with his cousin in the West country shelter which was hit by a bomb in one of the first big raids:

"*I clung to him and the bombs were dropping, and I said to my cousin 'Be quiet and we'll be all right", and we fell to the ground and kept there until it was silent.*"

Little said, much meant.

"*I intend to act offensively in the Ionian Sea, and to seek engagement with the enemy.*"

That was how Admiral Cunningham announced the brilliant attack at Taranto. Everyone has echoed in word or deed the phrase of Aeschylus which General Metaxas quoted:

". . . and now the battle is all."

And here are a few words in which that mood was described to the United States:

"*If you back us you will not be backing a quitter.*"

That was said by Lord Lothian shortly before his death.

And it recalls to us again May 13, 1940, and the voice in the House of Commons: "*You ask what is our aim. I can answer in one word—it is victory. Victory at all costs, victory in spite of terrors, victory however long and hard the road may be. For without victory there is no survival*—The Listener.

THE NAZIS AND RUSSIA

The following are additions to the anthology published in the previous issue :—

HITLERISM—PRE-WAR MODEL

" Germany is the bulwark of the West against Bolshevism."

Hitler's speech in Berlin, 29th November 1935.

" If I had the Urals, if we possessed Siberia, if we had the Ukraine, National Socialist Germany would be swimming in surplus prosperity."

Hitler's Speech in Nuremberg, 1936.

" Germany is a guarantor of peace because she warns all those who from Moscow endeavour to set the world in flames."

Hitler's Speech in Nuremberg, 10th September 1937.

THE MOSCOW PACT

23rd August 1939

" It had always gone badly with Germany and Russia as long as they were enemies. This is perhaps one of the most significant turning-points in the history of two peoples."

Ribbentrop on the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact, 24th August 1939.

" The conclusion of the Russo-German non-aggression pact shows that all the assumptions as to German aims in the direction of the Urals, the Ukraine, Rumania and so on are only an abortion of the morbid imagination of the worried advocates of world freedom."

Hitler's Reichstag Speech, 6th October 1939.

" In the course of an examination of the real interests of both Empires it was seen that the differences which had separated Germany and Russia—for the first time in several hundred years—could be overcome with good will on both sides, and could in no way be the cause of a warlike development, out of which only a busybody third party—i.e., the Anglo-Saxon plutocracy—could win any advantage."

Voelkischer Beobachter, 4th October 1939.

" The Pact of Non-Aggression with Russia was one of the four major successes of 1939. The efforts of the plutocratic statesmen of the West to induce Germany and Russia to bleed each other for the benefit of third parties were thereby nipped in the bud. That this political development could be so successful is due exclusively to the internal reformation of Germany by National Socialism."

Hitler's New Year Message to the German people, 31st December 1939.

THREE LITTLE COMPLIMENTS

" I unite herewith by best wishes for your personal well-being and a happy future for the nations of our friends, the Soviet Union."

Hitler's birthday telegram to Stalin, 21st December 1939.

" The war must be carried on by absolutely Russian Bolshevist methods. . . The war-time economic reconstruction is really a Communist kind of organization, and the word chosen by Hitler to describe it—*Volksgemenschaft*—is the German translation of Communism. . . From the stand-point of Communist doctrine the war is really a revolutionary war."

Dr. Ley, Nazi Labour Front Leader, at a meeting of the Labour Front in Berlin, reported 7th November 1939.

" Never will Germany and Russia slaughter each other for the sake of Britain. . . This agreement. which settles for all time the relations between the two biggest European peoples, is of fundamental historical significance."

Voelkischer Beobachter, 25th September 1939.

RUSSIA IN THE BALTIC

"Germany has settled her own relations with Moscow with 100 per cent clarity, and it is now for the Baltic States to try to arrange their relations with Russia by themselves. Germany has no wish to be involved in their affairs."

" Authoritative circles " in Berlin, 18th October 1939.

" Understanding is shown for the Soviet need of a secure outlet to the Baltic. The Soviet is here pursuing a necessity which has determined her policy since Peter the Great."

German News Agency, 29th November 1939.

" It is only a small price to pay, in the struggle to break the hegemony of Britain, that the great Russian Empire shall receive access to the ice-free ports in such countries as belong to Russia's sphere of influence."

Danziger Vorposten, 23rd January 1940.

" Russia has never asked Germany for support of any kind against Finland, and Germany has never given any kind of military support to Russia in the Russo-Finnish conflict."

Official statement issued, 6th February 1940.

" Russia has taken the position in Europe which is to-day her due."

National Zeitung, on the Russo-Finnish Treaty, 13th March 1940.

BALKAN PURRINGS AND STIRRINGS

" The work of the mixed central commission (on new frontiers of Bessarabia and Bukovina) and its sub-commissions has been completed in ten months in a very friendly atmosphere."

German broadcast, 13th December 1940.

" Germany cannot share the Soviet view that the march into Bulgaria brings Bulgaria within the war zone."

Official at the Wilhelmstrasse, referring to the Moscow broadcast, 4th March 1941.

COLLABORATION MARCHES ON

" Germany and Russia have returned to their old, natural economic alliance."

Official communiqué on the signature of Russo-German economic agreement, 12th February 1940.

" We have known ever since August 1939 that the relationship between our two states is one of co-operation and friendship. To prove this fact it has not been necessary to conduct a vast propaganda campaign. . . . The proofs of co-operation between Germany and Russia exist in a very tangible form."

Lord Haw-Haw, 13th November 1940.

" Both the German and Russian nations realize the importance and even the necessity of the very friendly relations between the two countries, and the Government of the Reich regards M. Molotov, who has just arrived in Berlin, as one of the statesmen who have been instrumental in achieving co-operation between the two countries, a co-operation which is in line with the experience acquired by both countries in the course of their history.

" Germany and Russia have embarked on a policy which takes into account the vital interests of the other party and eliminates every possibility of friction arising between them. Their policy is based on co-operation, and both countries are certain that it serves the interests of their prosperity and security. That attitude is fundamental and not merely a matter of temporary adaptation."

Deutsches Diplomatisches Politisches Correspondenz, 13th November 1940.

" The British propagandists, by inventing strange stories, try to prove that trade relations between Germany and Russia are strained. We want to inform you that the trade pact concluded in 1940 between the two countries entailed larger trade between them than in any year since the last war. Waggons loaded with cereals and raw materials come day and night from Russia to Germany where the goods are distributed among many different cities, while Germany is continually sending large quantities of finished goods to Russia. Nowadays trade talks are taking place between Germany and Russia at Moscow. 1941–42 will see greater expansion of trade between the two countries through this new pact."

German broadcast, 3rd January 1941.

NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

" The negotiations were conducted in the spirit of the friendly relations existing between the two countries. All economic questions, including those arising out of Russia's acquisition of new territories, were solved in such a manner as to serve best the interests of both parties."

German broadcast, 11th January 1941.

THE SORROWS OF HITLER

" After grave sorrows and many months of silence, I am at last in a position to speak openly. . . . The consequences of the German-Russian treaty of friendship have been terribly harsh. . . .

" Russia's share in Poland bore no relation to the achievements of German arms. . . Having got part of Poland Russia demanded Lithuania, and I complied in the interests of peace. . . After the end of the Polish campaign I offered peace to the Western Powers but this was refused. . . . .

" Russian operations against Finland and the Baltic States could only have been aimed at Germany. In the Spring of 1940 Germany withdrew her forces more and more from the eastern frontier, but Russia continued concentrating troops, thus threatening Germany. . . . ."

" Germany again yielded when Russia demanded Bessarabia, and the Rumanian Government said it could bear the responsibility only if Germany and Italy would give a guarantee for the rest of the State. . . . After M. Molotov's visit to Berlin the Soviet began to undermine the Rumanian State, and was responsible with Britain for the *coup d'etat* which removed the pro-German Government set up in Yugoslavia. Germany has definite proof that the Soviet promised to send armies, aeroplanes and munitions to Yugoslavia for use against Germany. . . .

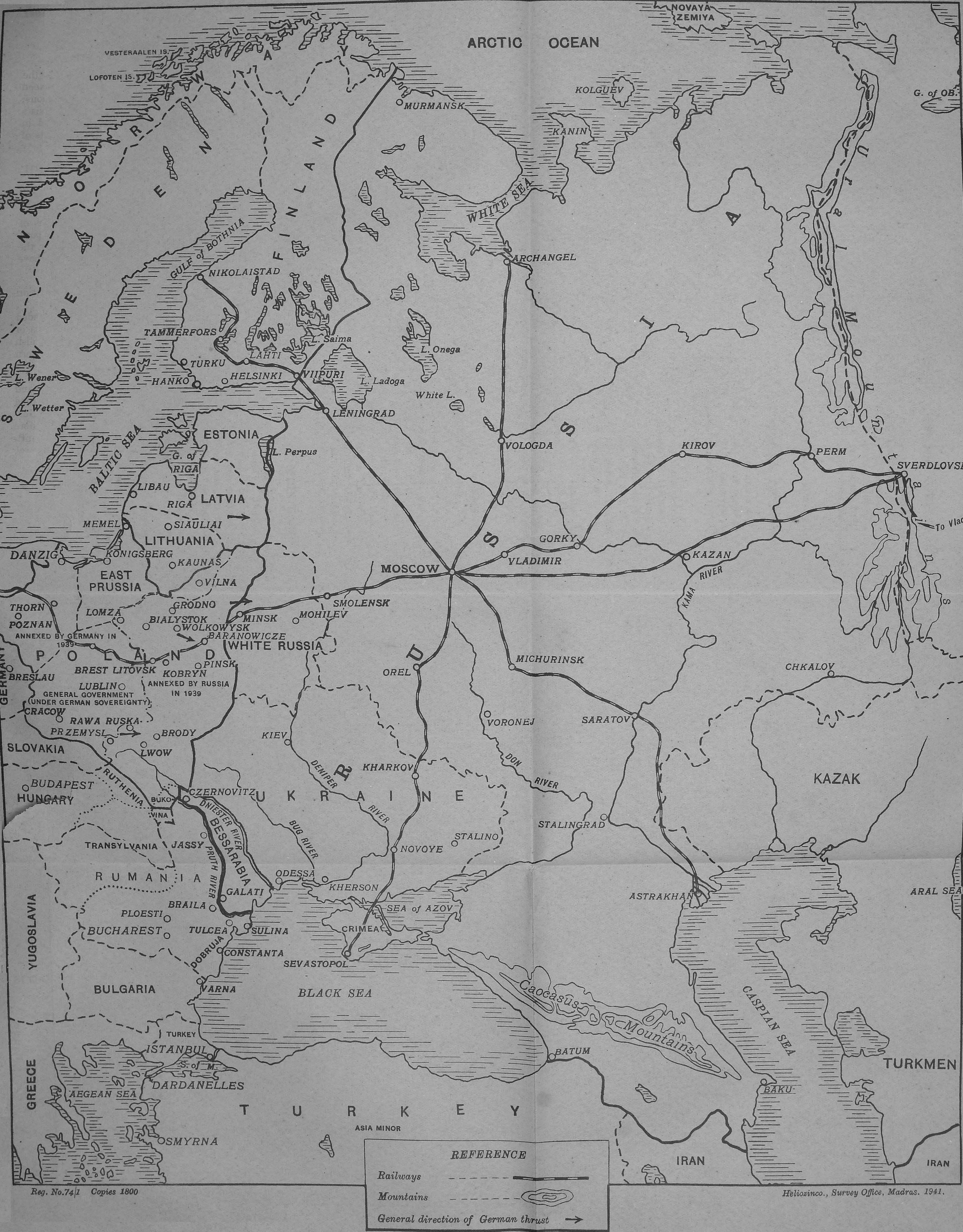
BACK TO ' MEIN KAMPF.'

" Bolshevism is opposed to National Socialism, in deadly enmity. Bolshevist Moscow desired to stab National Socialist Germany in the back while she was engaged in a struggle for existence. Germany has no intention of remaining inactive in the face of this grave threat to her eastern frontier. I have therefore ordered the German forces to oppose this menace with all the might at their disposal.

" In the coming struggle the German people are fully aware that they are called upon not only to defend their native land but also to save the entire civilized world from the deadly danger of Bolshevism and to clear the way for true social progress in Europe."

MAP SHOWING THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR

SCALE 1 INCH = 160 MILES



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MISLEADING STATEMENTS IN ENEMY BROADCASTS

BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Supreme somersault

The reasons which Hitler gave to the world on Sunday for his unprovoked attack on Russia demolish at one stroke the whole of Nazi propaganda throughout the past 22 months. They also constitute the greatest confession of diplomatic defeat which any statesman has ever made publicly.

On August 24, 1939, Hitler's bagman, von Ribbentrop, described his new pact with the Soviet as " one of the most significant turning-points in the history of the two peoples," and immediately the whole force of Geobbels' propaganda-machine was diverted to the task of persuading the world (and particularly the German people) that the Russo-German pact was a triumph of astute and realistic diplomacy.

Now, 22 months later, Hitler tearfully admits that the consequences of this diplomatic triumph have been " terribly harsh " and have caused him months of " grave yet silent sorrow "!

Russia as friend and foe

Not even Hitler would dare to make such a confession in public, unless he cared nothing at all for public opinion and still less for truth—unless, in fact, his now dishonoured pact with Russia were simply a shoddy political device whereby he had hoped to keep Britain and France from going to war with him over his Polish aggression.

This is what Hitler said about Russia to Hermann Rauschnigg in the spring of 1934 (quoted from Rauschnigg's " Hitler Speaks "): " There is more that binds us to Bolshevism than separates us from it. . . Perhaps I shall not be able to avoid an alliance with Russia. I shall keep that as my trump card. Perhaps it will be the decisive gamble of my life. . . . But it will never stop me from as firmly retracing my steps and attacking Russia when my aims in the west have been achieved. . . ."

His trump card having failed, Hitler has indeed retraced his steps and attacked Russia —not, however, because his aim in the west (i.e., the defeat of Britain) has been achieved, but because it hasn't.

Britain's " illusory hopes "

Meanwhile, what did Hitler say about his Russian alliance while it was still in being? In his speech to the Reichstag on July 19, 1940, he told that sorry collection of hand-picked yesmen:

" Among the hopes of English statesmen is a belief in a possible new alienation between Germany and Russia. Germano-Russian relations have been finally settled and any hopes that a new Germano-Russian tension may intervene is infantile. British hopes of relieving pressure on herself by bringing about a new European crisis are illusory as far as Germany and Russia are concerned."

Seldom has any national leader had to eat his own words so soon after they were uttered. Even the slow-witted German people will realize that this new " European crisis ", this new " alienation between Germany and Russia," has been forced upon their Fuehrer by Britain's tremendous resistance, by her smashing defeat of the *Luftwaffe* last autumn, by her refusal to be cowed by indiscriminate bombing, by her ever-growing ability to meet and fight Hitler wherever he goes and whatever he does. Hitler has had to attack Russia in the hope of getting the wherewithal to carry on that long war which is now the hideous reality confronting this tyrant, who had pinned his hopes on an unbroken succession of *blitzkriegs*.

Hitler's " indictment " of Russia

No one will take very seriously the list of grievances which Hitler's proclamation trots out against the Soviet, but some of his remarks are so flagrant as to be self-contradictory. He asserts, for instance, that Russia's war against Finland was in reality directed against Germany—whereas, throughout that campaign, the Nazi press and radio were busily explaining that Russia was really attacking Britain through Finland, while Hitler himself went so far as to hold up in Germany a consignment of planes (30 in number) which the still neutral Italians tried to send to the help of Finland.

Hitler's allegation of a secret understanding between Britain and Russia has already (June 22) been rebutted by responsible circles in London, who point out that British relations with Russia have long been extremely difficult, owing to the Soviet Government's strict adherence to the letter and spirit of its 1939 pact with Germany.

Fair Words prelude to treachery

In view of what has now happened, the following remarks from German sources during the last few months are not without interest:

" We have known ever since August 1939 that our relationship with Russia is one of

co-operation and friendship. To prove this fact it has not been necessary to conduct a vast propaganda campaign.''

Lord Haw-Haw, Nov. 13, 1940.

" Germany and Russia have embarked on a policy which takes into account the vital interests of the other party and eliminates every possibility of friction. . . That attitude is fundamental and not merely a matter of temporary adaptation.''

Nazi radio, Nov. 13, 1940.

All economic questions, including those arising out of Russia's acquisition of new territories, have been solved in such a manner as to serve best the interests of both parties.''

Nazi radio, Jan. 11, 1941.

Germans with retentive memories will not have forgotten those and similar declarations. Most clearly of all, however, will they remember these words of their own Fuehrer, written in *Mein Kampf* long before the war began: " The fact of (Germany's) forming an alliance with Russia would be the signal for a new war. And the result of that war would be the end of Germany.'' The first part of that forecast has already come true.

Neutral ships sunk by mine

On June 17, Berlin reported damage to a Swedish vessel which struck a mine off Singapore, and added self-righteously that this was the fourth case of ships having become victims of " callously-laid mines.''

The British Admiralty always announces, immediately the mine-fields are laid, areas that are dangerous to shipping. Ships entering those waters without asking for British naval escort do so at their own risk. There is nothing callous about this procedure, particularly when it is contrasted with the German practice of sowing mines at random. Furthermore, the Royal Navy has a contraband control system for searching neutral ships; the Germans sink them on sight.

No better example of the indiscriminate action of U-boat Commanders could be found than the fact that, before Italy entered the war, 50,000 tons of Italian and Japanese shipping was sunk by German torpedoes!

A German admission

In their comments on the fighting in the Sollum Sector, the Germans, in the hope of snatching glory from a local operation, spoke on June 20, of " the vastly superior enemy.'' No reliable information as to the relative size of the forces engaged has been published anywhere, but this German statement is an admission that British tenacity and British sea and air power have prevented their assembling at vital points in the Middle Eastern Theatre of the overwhelming numbers on which the German High Command has always relied for success.

Raid on Alexandria

In their English broadcast of June 19 the Nazis claim that during the night of June 17–18 the German bombers made a successful attack on military objectives in the harbour of Alexandria.

Actually, according to an Egyptian Ministry communiqué, the alert lasted about an hour and a half. One casualty occurred and the damage done was very slight. This result was achieved by what the Germans term their bombs of the heaviest calibre.

BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES

Shipping Losses for May

Though the Nazis never publish their own shipping losses, their Hindustani and Persian broadcasts of June 18 ascribed the British delay in publishing losses for May to Britain's " steadily weakening " shipping position. Berlin also hinted that Britain wanted to conceal her true position and was taking all this time in order so to present the shipping figures as to cause the public least uneasiness. The real reason for delay, however, was that the list was not complete, and the actual publication on June 20 of shipping losses for May, which amount to 461,328 tons, proves that the British Government is not afraid of telling its people the truth.

It must also be remembered that Britain's method in making claims as well as admitting losses is entirely different from Germany's. Dr. Goebbels' radio had, for instance, claimed to have sunk the *Ark Royal* so long ago as September 7, 1939—whereas, despite the Nazi radio, the ship is afloat and took part in the destruction of the *Bismark*. Seen in this light it is not at all surprising that the Germans claimed to have sunk in March, 950,000 tons against an actual 505.750; in April, 1,218,000 tons against an actual 581,251; and in May, 805,460 tons against an actual 461,328 tons.

Turko-German Pact

On June 19 all the German broadcasts in Asiatic languages went out of their way to depict the signing of the Turko-German Pact as a defeat for Britain.

Actually, though for months past Germany had brought the maximum amount of pressure to bear on Turkey, the Turks have not only

preserved their present state of non-involvement in the war, but have shown their determination to remain faithful to the Anglo-Turkish treaty of alliance. It is characteristic, however, of Dr. Goebbels' propaganda methods that the various German broadcasts entirely ignore the significance of M. Sarajoglu's important statement that Turkey's actual and existing obligations remain unaffected.

Untruths about Iraq

The Nazis' Hindustani radio broadcast on June 16 an impressive but entirely untrue report of continued fighting between British and Iraqi forces, as well as vague allusions to "atrocities" committed in Baghdad by "the British and the Jews."

Under the armistice terms, Iraqi troops have returned to their peace-time stations and the disorders which resulted from Rashid Ali's withdrawal of the police have now ceased. Jamil Madfai's Ministry has succeeded in re-establishing peace and order throughout the country, and conditions are normal everywhere.

In order to establish the myth of British interference in Iraqi administration, the Nazis' Arabic broadcast of June 16 spread the baseless story that Jamil Madfai had been appointed the Iraqi Minister in Egypt and through him the British High Command sent orders to the Government in Baghdad. Jamil Madfai is the Prime Minister of Iraq.

Britain's brunt

On June 18 Dr. Goebbels' Hindustani, Persian and Arabic broadcasts circulated their favourite and baseless lie that the British always cast their Dominions into the fire of war and themselves stay out of it.

Nothing would answer this calumny better than the British Prime Minister's statement on June 10 that of the 90,000 lives hitherto lost in this war, at home and abroad, at least 85,000 come from Great Britain. Furthermore, there have been, in fact, in 1941 almost as many British as there are Australian and New Zealand troops engaged in all operations in the Western Desert, in Greece and Crete.

Their "brotherly" attitude

In their Hindustani and Persian broadcasts of June 15 the Nazis state that, instead of avenging herself on France, Germany adopted a brotherly attitude towards her.

Germany's "brotherly attitude" towards France has so far meant that every 9½ weeks the Nazis are extorting from France (even after their recent "concessions") as much as all the Allied armies of occupation cost the Rhineland in 12 years. Besides this, the German intention to incorporate the nine departments of North and North-Eastern France has been revealed by a document captured by the Free French Headquarters in London.

Freedom of the seas

Trying to contrast the Germans' 'brotherly' attitude towards France with Britain's 'oppression', the Nazi radio (in Hindustani and Persian) sanctimoniously announced on June 17 that Britain was talking of the "freedom of the seas" in order to be able to blockade France. Even though Britain is a staunch upholder of this doctrine, it was President Roosevelt who referred to it in his recent speech and remarked "All freedom—meaning freedom to live and not freedom to conquer and subjugate other peoples—depends on the freedom of the seas."

Of course the Nazis would not like any British or American reference to this doctrine because for them freedom of the seas means freedom to torpedo neutral vessels. This has been exemplified by their sinking of the Egyptian *Zam Zam* and the American *Robin Moor*.

Uniforms for troops

The Nazi radio, while chattering about the so-styled strikes in the Indian textile factories, stated on June 17 that the British Government have even to face difficulties in getting uniforms for their troops.

That these difficulties are a product of the Nazi imagination is proved by the fact that in Madras alone the production of army clothing exceeded the figure of one million garments last month.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]

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